ELECTION TABLES. We have prepared with some care the fol-	() m (c)
a ist area ones the fol-	Total vo
1) 0 the same of the same minutes on on	Total voi
lowing tables. We shall make up	Increase Increase
MAINE. 1852.	Increase
Cass 25 273 Scott - 32,208	We h
Van Buren - 12, 87,625	In the
Total vote in 1852	lows:
perease in Democratic vote - 1,223	States t
Decrease in Free Democration had greatly	1848 an
discouraged the Free Democratic party in	2,028 In eve
97 763 Pierce - 29,997	a Demo
Taylor - 14,781 Scott Van Buren - 7,500 Hale 6,695	300,509 In M
Total vote in 1848 50,044 Total vote in 1852 52,839	Jersey,
Increase since 1848 2,795 Increase in Democratic vote - 2,234 Increase in Democratic vote - 1,366	ten Sta 78,802.
Increase in Whig vote - 1,366 Increase in Free Democratic vote - 805	For tapplies
VERMONT. 40 948 Pierce - 13,044	pared
Taylor - 22,122 Scott - 22,173 Van Buren - 13,857 Hale - 8,621	tice to
Total vote in 1848 46,927 Total vote in 1852 43,838	"The
3 089	of 1844
Decrease in Democratic vote - 2,096 Decrease in Whig vote - 5,236 Decrease in Free Democratic vote - 5,236	made u larly of nomina
Just a few weeks before, the Free Demo- cratic party had given about 10,000 votes for	Com
Gratic party and green about 15,100 Gubernatorial candidate. MASSACHUSETTS.	States us follo
Cass - 35,284 Pierce - 44,569	Maine N. Han
Cass - 35,284 Pierce - 44,569 Taylor - 61,072 Scott - 52,683 Van Buren - 38,133 Hale - 28,023 Total vote in 1848 - 134,489 Total vote in 1852 - 125,275	Vermon Massac
Total vote in 1852 125,275	Rhode Connec New Yo
Decrease since 1848 9 214 Increase in Democratic vote - 9,285	Pennsy New Je
Decrease in Whig vote - 5,369	Ohio Indiana Illinois
A week or two after the Presidential elec- tion, the Free Democrats cast about 36,000	
votes for their Gubernatorial candidate. RHODE ISLAND.	lowa
Case - 3,500 Pierce - 8,586 Taylor - 6,689 Scott - 7,515 Van Buren - 705 Hale - 640	This named.
Van Buren - 705 Hale - 640 Total vote in 1848 10,994 Total vote in 1852 - 16,741	not inc
	CUB. We
ncrease in Democratic vote - 4,986 Increase in Whig vote - 826 Decrease in Free Democratic vote - 65	convinc
CONNECTICET	movem
Cass 27,046 Pierce 33,240 Taylor 30,314 Scott 30,559 Van Buren 5,005 Hale 3,160 Total vote in 1848 62,365 66,959	the No
Total vote in 1848 62,365 Total vote in 1852 66,959	the pro
ncrease since 1848 4,594	fact ac
ncrease since 1848 4,594 Increase in Democratic vote 6,194 Increase in Whig vote 245 Decrease in Free Democratic vote - 1,845	the pro
WRIT FORF	Portne
Taylor - 114,592 Pierce - 262,158 Taylor - 218,551 Scott - 234,889 Van Buren - 120,519 Hale - 25,433	We ca
Total vote in 1848 453,662 Total vote in 1852 522,480	room,
Increase since 1848 68,818	The ac
ncrease in Democratic vote - 147,566 ncrease in Whig vote 16,338	Mexic
ecrease in Free Democratic vote - 95,086 These comparisons do not really convey a	of Sla
correct idea. Of the one hundred and thirty thousand who voted for Van Buren in 1848,	licatio
the Democratic vote cast then was in fact some	a time
we handred and fourteen thomas, and the	200
NEW JERSEY. 36,880 Pierce - 44,293	sion t
aylor - 4,009 Eantt 38,540	lowly
Dater - 049 Hate 209	
otal vote in 1848 77,738	eyes h
Otal vote in 1848 77,738	very, s
otal vote in 1848 77,738	no pea
1848 77,738 1848 77,738 1848 83,092 1852 83,092 1852	S DISSIPRIME
1848 77,738 1848 77,738 1848 83,092 1852 83,092 1852	indeed A co
total vote in 1848	A co
Total vote in 1848	A colic, sho
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total vote in 1848	indeed A collic, sho the An thing to brin neighb horde in lan same of ultima of by
Detail vote in 1848	indeed A collic, sho the An thing to brin neighb horde in lan same of ultima of by The di es the creased

ncrease since	1852	2		*		66,9
	1848	4	*			4,5
ncrease in D			vote			6,1
ncrease in V Decrease in F	Vhig v Tree D	ote emo	eratic v	ote	*	1,8
	NI	ew	YORK			
Taylor - Van Baren -	114,5 218.5	92 51	Pierce			262,1 234,8
		19	Hale		*	25,4
Total vote in 1	1848					453,6 522,4
A MILES CO.						
ncrease since		-	vote			68,8
bcrease in W	hig v	ote		•		16,3
Pecrease in F						95,0
orrect idea.	Of the	he o	ne hur	dre	d an	d this
housand wh	o vote	d f	or Van	Bur	en	in 18
he Democrat	thousa	and	were De	moc	rate	; so th
wa hundred	and f	our	oon the	oper		and t
herease sinc	e th-	## 50	s been	, say	for	ty-eig
how were			ERSEY			Marine State of the State of th
aylor -	- 4	880	Piero Eantt Hale	e -	-:	44,2 38,5
an Buren		849	Hale			2
otal vote in						77,7 83,0
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ass	172.6	61	Pierce			198,5
aylor -	186,1	73 63	Scott			179,1 8,5
etal vote in	1848					370,0
otal vote in	1852					386,2
crease since						16,2
crease in De	emocre	atie	vote			25,9
crease in F	ree D	emo	cratic v	rote		6,9 2,7
			10.			
WIOT.	138 3	56	Pierce Scott			169,1 152,4
n Baren -	35,4	56	Hale			31,7
tal rote in	1848	*				328,7
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rease in I	lemon				*	24,6
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ense in Democratic vote

IOWA.

12,051 | Pierce

10,557 Scott

the latent passion for war and conquest needs but a spark to kindle it into a flame. To the Northern filibustiers it would look for the neans at once to advance its purposes, and se-5,770 cure it against danger at home. We have no complete official returns yet

Total vote in 1848

from California.

Increase since 1848 - -

Increase in Democratic vote

Increase in Whig vote
Increase of Free Democratic vote

States there has been an increase.

1848 and 1852 was as follows:

In three of the free States there has been

2,254,248

In every one of these States there has been

a Democratic increase since 1848; and the

total Democratic increase in the fifteen States is

In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New

Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Whig vote has

fallen off, since 1848, 19,905. In the other

ten States, its total increase in four years is

For the sake of the general method, which

applies fairly to the old parties, we have com-

pared the votes of 1848 and 1852; but this

comparison, as we have remarked, does injus-

tice to the Free Democratic vote. The New

"There has been a large increase of the

of 1844, which is the true date of comparison,

the vote for Van Buren in 1848 being largely

made up from the Democratic ranks, particularly of those who were dissatisfied with the

Comparing the vote Hale received in the fre

States with the Birney vote of 1844, it stands

6,707

8 622

28.023

3,160

8.860

31,782

9,731

7,237

1,606

155,849

This comparison embraces only the States

named. California and the slave States are

CUBAN ANNEXATION-FALSE SECURITY.

We recollect that when we were striving to

convince the People that Texan annexation

was about being accomplished, certain illusive

movements at Washington, and the declarations

of Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, lulled

the Northern press and politicians generally

into false security. They ridiculed the idea of

the practicability of the scheme. In less than

a year afterwards, Texan annexation was a

The same feeling of security in relation to

the project of Cuban annexation is now begin-

ning to pervade the public mind, and even

Northern Anti-Slavery papers are congratu-

lating their readers that all danger is passed.

annexation of Texas, the conquest of New

of Slavery, have been the great events of our

if the project of Cuban annexation failed, for

a time, it was not because of any lack of zeal

Since when has Slavery ceased to be aggree

sive? How long since it came to the conclu-

enough? Are there and power and power lowly and quiet spirit among slaveholders?

That Whig and Democratic partisans, whose

eyes have never been opened to the real cause,

nature, or scope of the encroachments of Sla-

very, should cry peace, peace, when there is

Slavery papers should sing the same song, is

A correspondence has just been made pub-

the American People were thinking about any-

thing else, Mr. Polk was using all his efforts

to bring into the Union, at almost any cost, a

neighboring island, inhabited by a mongrel

horde of slaves and slaveholders, totally alien

in language, customs, and institutions. The

same correspondence further shows that its

ultimate annexation has never been lost sight

of by the ruling politicians of this country.

The disclosure thus made certainly embarrass-

es the project, and imposes the necessity of in-

creased reserve, caution, and adroitness; and

because of this, some are infatuated enough to

imagine that the scheme is forever abandoned!

When did the Slave Power ever abandon a

project deemed essential to its security and

The scheme is postponed for the present : that

is all. New events may turn up. We may

fall into a quarrel with France on account of

Hayti. Or France, at the instigation of Spain,

may attempt a protectorate over Cuba, which

this Government would not tolerate. Or, revo-

lutionary movements in Europe, convulsing

Spain, may drive the Cuban planters to despera

tion, and plunge them in civil war. Or, Spain

may hereafter come under influences more pro-

pitious to the views of annexationists in this

country. Does not any one see how ready an

Administration controlled by Slavery would be

to avail itself of the first favorable moment for

It is vain to rely upon the timidity or conser-

vatism of slaveholders. Neither ever stood in

the way of any daring scheme to increase their

power. The far-seeing, moderate men among

them, desirous of repose, counsel quiet-but

they counsel in vain. Had their voice pre-

vailed. Texas annexation would not have been

hurried, Mexican territory would not have

To us, it seems, that the Slave Power would have consulted its security, had it abstained

from the acquisition of Mexican territory, from

the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, from

the re-affirmation through the old parties of that Law and the Compromise measures-from the introduction, indeed, of any measure calculated to draw attention to its aggressions, or

provoke discussion of its claims. But whatever we may mink concerning its true policy, its

course is always precisely the reverse. It is

aggressive, from its very nature, and an agi-

tator because an aggressor. It sees nothing

but danger in the possession of Cuba by Great Britain, or in the enfranchisement of its slaves

by Spain; and sooner than permit either, it

would run the risk of a servile insurrection in

the attempt to prevent it. It is perfectly aware,

too, that the lust of universal empire burns in

indeed marvellous.

aggrandizement?

been conquered.

or daring on-the part of our Government.

25 433

3.194

2 546

4,637

17,223

23.732

1.606

York Herald properly remarks:

as follows:

New Jersey

not included.

fact accomplished.

N. Hampshire 4,161

Vermont - - 3,984

Massachusetts 10.800 Rhode Island

Connecticut - 1,943

New York - 15.812

Pennsylvania 3,133

2,106

3.570

- 3,632

Again, then, we say, there is danger, perpetual danger, from the aggressive schemes of decrease in the total vote in five years, as follows: Maine 5.949, Vermont 3,089, Massachusetts 9,214-total 19,054. In the other The total vote given by fifteen free States in

To-day alike are great and small, The nameless and the known :

My palace is the people's hall, The ballot-box my throne Who serves to-day upon the list Beside the served shall stand

Alike the brown and wrinkled fist The gloved and dainty hand. The rich are level with the poor, The weak are strong to-day; And sleekest broadcloth counts no more Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretones My stubborn right abide : I set a plain man's common sense Against the pedant's pride ' To-day shall simple manhood try The strength of gold and land The wide world has not wealth to buy The power in my right hand While there's a grief to need redress,

Where weighs our loving manhood less Than Mammon's vilest dust; While there's a right to claim my vote Or wrong to sweep away. Up! clouted knee and ragged coat

Or balance to adjust,

A man's a man to-day

How PATRONAGE IS DISTRIBUTED. - The Metropolitan, a literary weekly in this place, with a thousand subscribers, is selected by Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the medium for the publication of the report of appropriations for new offices, &c., making nearly three pages of solid nonpareil. We by no means envy our neighbors their good for tune : but we mention the fact simply to show how the Patronage of the Government is distributed. The Metropolitan is just as much entitled to it as any of the rest of the papers here, of limited circulation. We need hardly

HONORS TO DECRASED MEMBERS

repeat, that we neither need nor desire any

Government Patronage. Our reliance is or

the employers of the Government-the People.

As some of the friends of the late Mr. Fow er and Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts, may not understand why their decease was not no ticed in the Senate, as in the House, we copy the following from the proceedings of the Senste, on the reception of the resolutions from the House.

Mr. Davis. I now ask for the reading the resolution adopted some two years ago upon this subject, by the Senate; and being desirous of learning what construction is given to it, I would inquire of the Chair, whether, in its opinion, the resolution is designed to discon We cannot join in their congratulations. Shall tinue the usages which have previously existed? the lessons of the past be forgotten? "More

of Slavery. It must have them, or & dies. "Resolved, That in future, when a member of Congress dies, and has been buried in the vacation, the Senate will not feel itself called The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the upon to extend to the memory of the deceased Mexico and California, all sought by the Slave the honors and ceremonies which have been of Power with a view to the extension of the trea late years usually awarded, but will restrict itself hereafter to the appropriation of those honors and ceremonies to cases of the death of history for the last half century; and the pabmembers during the session of Congress." lication of the late correspondence shows that

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Senator from Massachusetts has requested the opinion of the Chair in relation to the effect of that resolution, I will give it. My opinion is, that it suspends the former usages of the Senate upon Mr. Cass. It seems to me that we can do

nothing on this subject but lay on the table to repeal the resolution of 1850, and, therefore, sion that it had room enough and power we can, properly, take no action on the matter.

Mr. Davis. Such being the tener of the What interest has brought General Pierce into power ? On what pledges will he assume the resolution, and such the opinion of the Chair, the Senators of Massachusetts will forhear to offer those testimonials of respect to the memo-ry of their lamented associates which have been Presidential office? Who will be his advisers?

usual upon such occasions.

Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, only a short very, should cry peace, peace, when there is month before the close of our last session, Mas-no peace, does not surprise us; but that Anti-sachusetts was called to mourn one of her sons in the other House, suddenly removed from sharing our duties here. This bereavement was commemorated by formal proceedings at he time, according to the usage of Congress. lic, showing that while nineteen-twentieths of Since then—during our brief recess—two more of the Representatives of Massachusetts have een successively singled out by Death.

nsatiate Archer! would not one suffice! To dwell on their memory and to claim for hem also the passing tribute of Congress would be a grateful task. But I submit to the rule of the Senate, which, in just regard to other oncerns, has restricted such testimony to the nore touching occasions, where our brethren have been snatched from our side while engaged in the very business of legislation.

The resolutions from the House of Represen

tives were then laid upon the table without

THINGS IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 11, 1852. to the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Having a vote of nearly on housand in this county, the Free Democracy premanent city and county organization, and all hereafter nominate and support full tickets to county, city, and ward offices. They have commenced the good work by the nomination of Mr. J. Heron Foster, (for eleven years conneted with the independent press of this city, an now editor of the Daily Despatch, an independent penny paper, of some five thousand subcribers,) as their candidate for Mayor of Subcribers,) as their candidate for Mayor of Pinburgh, and Mr. Charles Berney, an indus-tries hatter of our sister city, as Mayor of Al-legeny. Full tickets for city councils and wal officers are also in nomination in almost ever one of the thirteen wards of the two citic—upon which we notice the names of George R. Riddle, our late candidate for Sheriff; alvin Adams, formerly a Democratic candidat for Mayor, but who declined our nomination on account of business engagements;

and any other prominent men who are with us in entiments, and (what is more important) will spport their views at the ballot-box.

will soport their views at the ballot-box.

Mapr Guthrie, who has been an excellent public ficer, will doubtless receive the Democratic comination—and the Whigs seem likely to rul Robert M. Riddle, of the Journal, althoughis former publication of fugitive slave advertements, his continual assaults upon the positionaken by Kossuth on "intervention," his opplition to a prohibition by law of the liquor tiffic, and his recent declaration that the utteng of fraudulent and forged naturalization apers, (charged upon prominent politicians in this city,) involved no moral guilt—will caus much opposition to his nomination. for (in acition to the two candidates for Mayor, alreas alluded to) Mr. Lecky Harper, of the Post, in your city, as an applicant for the office of Estmaster, under the new administration. W could almost wish him appointed, for the maner in which he "kicked out of the for the maner in which he "kicked out of the traces" is May last, when a Baltimore officer so brutall shot down an alleged fugitive, at Columbia Pennsylvania. However, he has been frightned terribly since, and pulls like a wheel-hort at the Juggernaut of Hunker Democracy, and will doubtless receive his re-

Mr. Harr can doubtless furnish the evi-

"the owners of slaves," to "keep their negroes at home"—as he now strenuously sustains Judge Grier's decision in the Kaufman case, by which they may drive them through "the

petual danger, from the aggressive schemes of Slavery, and the danger threatens on every side. On the Pacific, on the Rio Grande, in the Isthmus, on our Southwestern coast, we hear the tread of Slavery, marching steadily onward in search of new fields and new victims.

For the National Era.

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY.

The proudest now is but my peer, The highest not more high.

A king of men am I!

Today alike are great and every the first of this continues an editorial article, intended to justify the recent murder, at Columbia, of an alleged fugitive slave. It appears to think that it is most outrageous to object to the ruffianly conduct of the officer, and asserts that if he had not killed the negro, the negro, would have killed him. This is not the fact; and if it had come from any other source than the Pennsylvanian, we would have pronounced it a brazen, barefaced falsehood. The negro was not passessed of any arms, save those God Almighty gave him; he committed no assault upon the ruffian who murdered him, and whose fiendish beart prompted him to take his life rather than secure his person. On the examination, there was not the slightest particle of testimony to prove that the murdered man had any means within his reach, which he might use to endanger the life of his captor. We have no doubt but he struggled to escape from the thraddom which awaited him, if he would quietly submit; but there is no evidence that he attempted submit; but there is no evidence that he attempted any dangerous violence; even the biting of the mur-derer's finger is not corroborated by any testimony, and it is on the plea that his finger was in the mouth of the alloged slave, that the ruffian attempts to jus-tify the murder that he has committed.

It is well known to our readers, that, as journalists and lawabiding citizens we sustain the Fugitive

It is well known to our readers, that, as journalists and law-abiding citizens, we sustain the Fugitive Slave Law; and as long as it remains a law, we are opposed to any effort to thwart the enforcement of its provisions. It was adopted with a desire to settle the eternal bickering that has been carried on for many years botween the North and the South on the Slave question, and we hoped sufficient concessions had been made to satisfy all the slave dealers in the Union. But we had no idea that it granted the privilege to slave hunters to enter our territory and commit murder, without provocation, as has been recently done at Columbia. We freely admit them all the rights guarantied them by the law; but they must onjoy the privilege as the law provides to aid them in reclaiming their human chattels. Revolvers and Bowie knives are not the leading principles of the law, as it is understood in Ponnsylvania. We are a free and poaccable community; we never fight without great provocation, and can only be forced into a difficulty, when it cannot be avoided without a sacrifice of honor. Therefore it would be well for slave hunters to observe the law according to its letter and hunters to observe the law according to its letter and spirit, and be sure they are not liable to the charge of murder, when they shoot down an unoffending human being.

We are nowise the enemy of the slave-grower; w

We are nowise the enemy of the slave-grower; we say so frankly, and we say as frankly that we regard this portion of his business with abborrence. It is foul and unnatural; but custom has made it legal, and we how to it with a complying concession to the laws, but not a deference to the principle.

We would advise the owners of slaves, hereafter, to keep their negroes at home. We do not want, nor have we any desire to have, nor fare State made the health of the slave hunters, and the state of the Democrats, free-Soilers, and disaffected Whigs.

At the last election, the vote in New Bedford and Barnstahle was as follows: In New Bedford, Scudder, W., 1,121; Pierce, Dem., 600; French, F. S., 591; scattering, 3. In Barnstahle was any desire to have, nor fair State made the school of the Democrats, free-Soilers, and disaffected Whigs. have we any desire to have, our fair State made the battle-field for slave breeders, slave hunters, and slaves, to spill each other's blood upon. Our peaceful and honest Commonwealth cannot defend, and will not endure, such daring outrages as have recently been committed within its boundaries by blood-hounds on the scent for human proy.

Pitteburgh Unity Post, May 14, 1852.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15. Mr. Brodhead introduced a bill supplement al to the Bounty Land Law. the completion of the survey of the Rio Grande, was read a third time, and passed.

The Kentucky contested election case was taken up and laboriously discussed, till the hour of adjournment, without any conclusion

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Atchison presided to-day. A large number of petitions were presented mongst others, one of R. S. Patterson and oth

ers, praying permission to construct a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue, from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, thence to a point in

The several Committees' Clerks of last sion were continued. The Senate took up the joint resolution autis to be a cut 30 feet deep at low tide, 140 feet thorizing the President to confer the brevet broad at bottom, and 100 feet at low water The resolution of March 28, 1850, was read, rank of Lieutenant General, for meritorious surface. The locks will be 400 feet from metre

> The Kentucky contested election case was taken up; and Messrs. Hale, Brooke, Miller, and Davis, addressed the Senate in support of as well as for permanent safety and rapidity of Mr. Dixon's right to the ceat.
>
> The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17. The Senate was not in session to-day.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20. A note was received from W. R. King, announcing his resignation of the position of President of the Senate, on account of con-

David R. Atchison of Missouri was then chosen unanimously President pro tem., and resolutions of thanks to the late presiding officer were passed.

tion from the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to his action on the subject of selecting a site for the Lunatic Asylum. The Kentucky contested election case was

taken up and discussed by Messrs. Douglas, Cass, Rusk, Seward, Mason, and Bayard. The amendment of Mr. Jones, the substance of which was, that Mr. Dixon was duly elected, and is entitled to a seat in the Senate, was then passed—yeas 27, nays 16—Adams, Atchison, Butler, Rusk, Dodge of Iowa, Chase, Hale, and Sumner, voting in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The death of Mr. Webster was announ the House, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Davis, Chandler, Appleton, Seymour, Bayly, Preston, Stanly, and Taylor. After the passage of the customary resolutions, the House THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked leave

offer an amendment to the rules, to the effect that a committee of fifteen members shall be that a committee of litteen members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill at each session of Congress, making appropriations for the payment of private claimants.

Mr. Haven, from the Committee on Public Printing, reported a bill authorizing the employment of two clerks, at \$1,500 each per annum, and one messenger at \$3 a day, in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing. After explanations, the further consideration of

the subject was postponed for one week.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered, to refer the various branches of the President's annual message to the appro-

priate committees.

Mr. Brooks's proposition was pending to except from reference to the Committee of Ways and Means so much of the l'resident's mesage as relates to the tariff and revenue from the customs, and that it be referred to a select committee of seven members, who shall collect testimony, here and elsewhere with instructions to report, by bill or otherwise, on or be-fore the 25th of January next.

Various amendments were proposed to the pending proposition, and, after debate, several of them agreed to—one of them (which was agreed to by a vote of 85 to 41) declaring the sentiment of the House against protection, and in favor of free trade and direct taxation; also in support of the ad valorem principle.

The amendment, as amended, was then dis-

agreed to. [That is, the majority of the House, having indicated its preference for the Free Trade principle, resolved to do nothing this ses-sion with the tariff. Mr. Clingman moved an amendment, to ex-

empt railroad iron from duty; pending which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17. Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1854, and

A bill making appropriations for the payment of the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1854;

Which bills were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Phelps asked leave to present a memorial from Abelard Guthrie, praying to be admitted to a seat in the House as a delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Phelps then presented the subject as a question of privilege, and subsequently withdraw it.

Mr. Edgerton, moved that the House resolve THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. itself into a Cemmittee of the Whole.

This was agreed to-ayes 72, noes 57, and Mr. Richardson, was called to preside over the committee. Two private bills were considered, and afterwards reported to the House, but not finally

acted upon.

The bill from the Senate to amend an act approved August 31, 1852, in reference to the appropriation to continue the survey of the Mexican boundary, was passed.

House adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution for the appointment of fifteen members as a standing committee, to be called the General Committee of Claims, to which all private claims were to

Considerable discussion sprung up, in which it was generally admitted that private claim-ants had little hope of justice as things now stand, but the House seemed uncertain as to the true remedy for the evil.

After various suggestions, the resolution was lost-yeas 74, nays 89. After some unimportant business, the House

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

We give the following result of the Massachsetts election, held on Monday, 13th inst. Mr. Scudder, W., is elected to Congress in the 1st district; Mr. Crocker, W., in the 2d Mr. Edmunds, W., in the 3d; Mr. Upham, W., in the 6th; Mr. Wentworth, W., in the 8th; Mr. Dickenson, W., in the 10th; and Mr. Goodrich, W., in the 11th. Mr. N. P. Banks, Coalition Democrat, is elected in the 7th, and Mr. De Witt, Free-Soiler in the 9th. The entire delegation is composed of 9 Whigs, 1 Democrat, and 1 Free-Soiler. In the last Congress there were 7 Whigs, 1 Democrat, and 2 Free-

At Barnstable the vote for Scudder was 213. Howland 96. Scudder's plurality in New Bedford was 60

Howland is the triangular coalition candidate of the Democrats, Free-Soilers, and disaf-

FCKEIGN NEWS.

The substance of late arrivals from Europe is, that the new English Ministry has ancounced its purpose to adhere to the Free Trade policy, and that the Empire has been proclaimed in France by an overwhelming vote. Louis THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION. Napoleon is the master of the French People and of the ballot-boxes, so that there is of course always an overwhelming popular vote in his favor, when he requires it. The vote has

		Hows	as to	lared	been dec		
7,864,189		*			Yes		
253,145		160			No		
63,326					Null		
7 547 710	Jann	Nan	Louis	for	Mai		

Immediately afterward the whole Corps Legislatif went to St. Cloud, en costume, to anunce the result He replied in a speech, quite imperial, as

suming the title of Napoleon III.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Naviga-Maryland, on the river, opposite Alexandria.

Mr. Shields introduced a resolution to grant a sword to the nearest male representative of the late Major Ringgold.

The savaral Committee of the savarant committee of the savaran tion Company, held at London on the 1st inst., of a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, as designed by Mr. Gilborne, C. E. The canal and each lock will have a lift of 30 feet to overweight the iron gates. Such a cut as that was considered equal to the trade of the world transit.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

		-			
	[CORRECTED WEEKL	V I	FOR THE	ER	A.]
	(On the hoo	f-	\$2.75	8	\$3.75
	Beef cattle, Net		5.50	a	7.25
f	Gross aver	age	3.25	8.	0.00
ı	Beef, Mess, per bbl	-	16.00	8	0.00
•	Butter, per lb			8	0.27
	Cheese, per lb			8	0.10
	Clover seed, per bushel		5.75	8	6.00
	Corn meal, per bbl		3.75	a	0.00
8	Corn, white, per bushel		0.57-	8	0.59
	Corn, yellow, per bushel		0.61	R	0.62
	Corn, mixed, per bushel		0.00	B	0.00
	Flour, Howard Street, -		4.18	a	5.25
	Hams, per lb			a	0.13
	Shoulders, per lb		.0814	8	0.083
i	Sides, per 1b		0.091	a	0.093
ò	Hogs five			B	8.00
1	Lard, in bbls., per lb			B	0.00
í	Lard, in kegs, per lb			a	0.13
1	Oats, per bushel		0.37	B	0.40
			18.50	0.77	00.00
ì	Pork, Prime, per bbl			8	0.00
ì	Rye, per bushel		0.83	a	0.00
1	Rye flour			B	
١	Wheat, red, per bushel			-	1.14
ı	Wheat, white, per bushel		1.14		1.25
ı	Wool, washed, per lb		0.36	R	
ı	W-1 1 1 1				0.00

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